

TWO SPECIES OF XYLOTA FROM SOUTHERN ASIA
(Diptera: Syrphidae)

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This paper describes two new species of *Xylota* from among miscellaneous material from the British Museum of Natural History.

***Xylota fo*, new species**

Characterized by the metallic black abdomen, the apex of the last segment reddish, and the absence of golden pilose vittae upon the mesonotum. Related to *spinipes* Curran, the first four femora are not yellowish-brown.

Male.—Length 12 mm.; width of thorax 3 mm.; length of wing 9 mm. *Head*: The vertex and upper part of the occiput are bare and shining steel-blue; the blue color is very prominent and slightly purplish behind the ocelli; there is similar color on the anterior part of the vertical triangle. The eyes touch for a distance longer than the front or at least as long as the front. The front is flattened; together with the face and cheeks it is densely covered with pale yellowish-white or yellowish-grey pubescence. The front and the upper part of the face have a few quite short whitish hairs. Antennae with first and second joints dark blackish-brown, the third joints missing. The face in profile is very short and distinctly concave below the middle. The cheeks are almost absent or at least very short. The eyes are bare, the lower three-fourths of the occiput white pubescent and white pilose. *Thorax*: The mesonotum and scutellum are shining brassy-black, not very pronounced. There is a whitish pollinose spot at the inner anterior corners of each humerus, and there are no thoracic stripes. The margin of the scutellum is somewhat thin with a double, shallow groove along the margin; its shape is roughly sub-trapezoidal. The pile of the thorax is short, erect and pale brownish-yellow; there is similar pile on the disc of the scutellum and longer, pale yellowish to whitish pile on the pteropleuron and mesopleuron. There are a few, long, pale hairs on the margin of the scutellum. The squamae are white with pale yellow border and fringe. *Abdomen*: Slender and narrowest at the end of the long second segment; it is strongly metallic brassy on the whole of the first segment; and on the sides of the second segment but more extensively in the middle of the sides of the second segment; it is also brassy on the sides, but less extensively, of the third segment and on the whole of the fourth segment except for an extensive area on the base of this segment. The posterior margin of the fourth segment is light, reddish-yellow and much constricted, that is, with a preapical bulge to the dorsal part of this segment. The remainder of the abdomen, in the center of the second and third segments, is dully shining black. The pile everywhere, except on the blackish areas, is pale yellowish and largely erect; on the black areas it is short, appressed and black. *Legs*: All of the femora are shining black with a slight metallic cast; their pile is wholly pale whitish to yellow. The hind femora each have a strong, double row of long, stiff spines that reach quite as far as the tibial width. The hind trochanter has a strong and sharply pointed, long, posteriorly directed spine. The anterior four tibiae are wholly pale yellow except for a small, ventral, brown, diffuse spot in the middle of each. The hind tibiae are similarly

colored, the brown beginning just before the middle and continuing over the whole of the lateral sides of the apical portion of each tibia, but not upon the dorsal edge. The first three joints of the fore and mid-tarsi are wholly pale yellow; the first three joints of the hind tarsi light brown, the last two joints of all of the tarsi black and blackish pilose. Elsewhere the tibiae and the tarsi are wholly pale yellowish or whitish pilose. The hind femora are considerably thickened along the middle three-fifths; hind tibiae somewhat flattened and arcuate, and ending without spur. *Wings*: Pale brownish, nearly hyaline; the stigmal cell is pale brownish-yellow, the spurious vein is well developed.

Holotype: A male, Southeast China, Yunnan, San-Nen-Kai.; purch. E. Le Moulton. B. M. 1933-189.

Xylota stylata, new species

Related to *pendleburyi* Curran, the scutellar and pleural pile is golden, not white, the antennae are blackish, and the posterior femoral mid tuft of pile is reddish.

Male.—Length 13 mm.; wing 9.5 mm. *Head*: The vertical triangle is shining steel-blue. The eyes touch for a shorter distance than the length of the front; the upper anterior facets are enlarged. The front, except just before the antennae, and the entire face, is covered with dense, white pubescence; along the edges of the front there are a few very short hairs. The face is concave about the middle and projects further outward than in *fo*. The antennae are blackish; the third segment is one and a half times as long as wide and is broadly rounded apically and flattened. The arista is brown, quite long and slender. The eyes are bare. The vertex is extremely flat and level with the eyes; it is slightly convex in *fo*. *Thorax*: deep, brownish, to brassy-golden in color, becoming more greenish on the rugose, subtrapezoidal scutellum and steel-bluish over the whole of the humeri. The pile of the thorax is composed of a pair of very prominent, brilliant, golden, thick, forward-appressed, golden pilose stripes. These stripes are widest anteriorly at the extreme anterior edge of the thorax where the stripes are rather widely separated, and decrease quite uniformly to a narrow point at the base of the scutellum. At the same time these two stripes very slightly diverge so that they end at each basal corner of the scutellum. Lying parallel to the inner side of these stripes and beginning at the scutellum there are a pair of similar, golden, posteriorly appressed, pilose stripes that are widest posteriorly, diminish anteriorly, slightly converge anteriorly, and rapidly converging just before the sutures so that they join one another approximately at the sutures and continue as a much narrower single stripe the remaining distance to the anterior margin of the thorax. There is an additional pair of golden pilose bands along the margin of the posterior calli to just beyond the root of the wings, that do not reach the suture. They are directed downward and are ventrally appressed. The pleura have a vertical band of pile, golden above, whitish below. The scutellum has short, yellowish pile and a very few, barely longer hairs on the margin and a conspicuous, ventral fringe of numerous, brassy hairs along the ventral margin. The squamae are white with pale brownish

margin and fringe. *Abdomen*: Barely narrower at the end of the long second segment, which is longer than the third segment. The first segment is shining metallic, the second and third more or less shining, the fourth wholly metallic or brassy except for a narrow, basal area. There are a pair of very diffuse, reddish-brown, elongate spots on the second segment and a similarly colored pair of roundish spots on the basal half of the third segment; each pair is separated by dark reddish-brown color. The extreme base of the second segment, its apex and the apical half of the third segment, more narrowly on the sides, is almost blackish. The pile of the abdomen is quite long on the sides of the first three segments; everywhere the pile is pale brassy, except in the middle upon the apex of the second segment, upon the apical half and middle of the third segment and upon the basal middle portion of the fourth segment. *Legs*: Femora wholly shining, metallic black, slightly greenish or brassy. The pile of the femora is everywhere pale whitish, becoming a long, thick tuft laterally upon each hind femur just past the middle; just in the middle of the hind femur laterally, near the dorsal edge, there is a tuft of matted, stiff, long, reddish-brown hair. The hind femora are thickened, especially just before the middle, and each has a double row of stout, black, tubercle-set spines on the apical ventral two-fifths. There are eight spines in all upon the outside. The anterior tibiae and tarsi are wholly pale yellow, the last joint brown; the mid-tibiae are pale dorsally and basally on the basal third, but are brown throughout the entire length and on the remainder of the lateral and ventral surface. There is a tuft of yellowish hair dorsally on the apex of each tibia. The hind tarsi are brown. The hind femora have a strong, basal, lateral, nearly ventral groove. The hind trochanters each have a long stout spine. The anterior tibiae on the posterior lateral surface or outer lateral surface, together with the mid-tibiae and fore and mid basi-tarsi have a similar, lateral, long fringe of whitish pile, but this fringe is yellowish on the mid-tibiae. *Wings*: Pale brownish; the stigmal cell rather deep brown.

Female: With a broad transverse band of silvery-white pile situated some distance below the ocelli. The front is widely bare and shining above the antennae. The tibiae lack the conspicuous clothing of pile as do also the hind femora. The hind femur laterally has a double row of spines, only five in all, on the outside. The trochanters lack the stout spine; the arrangement of the bands on the thorax are about the same. The scutellum is less flattened. The same, obscure, light reddish spots are present on the abdomen.

Holotype: A male. Java (Soekaboemi, IV. 1926, purch. E. Le Moulton, B. M. 1933-189.)

Allotype: A female, and one paratype female, with the same data.
